SaskPower

Third Quarter Report

For the nine months ended September 30, 2006

We deliver power in a safe, reliable, cost-effective and environmentally responsible manner.

SASKPOWER GENERATION AND HIGH VOLTAGE TRANSMISSION MAP

Generation (net capacity)

Hydroelectric

1. **Athabasca Hydroelectric System** - 23 MW
   - Wellington (5 MW)
   - Waterloo (8 MW)
   - Charlot River (10 MW)
2. **Island Falls Hydroelectric Station** - 101 MW
4. **E. B. Campbell Hydroelectric Station** - 288 MW
5. **Nipawin Hydroelectric Station** - 255 MW
10. **Coteau Creek Hydroelectric Station** - 186 MW

Natural Gas

3. **Meadow Lake Power Station** - 44 MW
7. **Landis Power Station** - 79 MW
8. **Queen Elizabeth Power Station** - 386 MW
11. **Success Power Station** - 30 MW

Wind

12. **Centennial Wind Power Facility** - 150 MW
14. **Cypress Wind Power Facility** - 11 MW

Coal

15. **Poplar River Power Station** - 562 MW
16. **Boundary Dam Power Station** - 812 MW
17. **Shand Power Station** - 279 MW

Independent Power Producer

6. **Meridian Cogeneration Station** - 210 MW
9. **Cory Cogeneration Station** - 228 MW
13. **SunBridge Wind Power Project** - 11 MW

Transmission

- 230 kV
- 138 kV
- 138 kV line operating at 72 kV
- Switching Station
- Interconnection

About us: SaskPower operates three coal-fired power stations, seven hydroelectric stations, four natural gas stations and two wind facilities with an aggregate generating capacity of 3,206 megawatts (MW). The Corporation also has power purchase agreements with the Meridian Cogeneration Station, Cory Cogeneration Station and SunBridge Wind Power Project. Total available capacity is 3,655 MW. SaskPower maintains more than 154,000 kilometres of power lines.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) highlights the primary factors that have an impact on the financial results and operations of Saskatchewan Power Corporation (SaskPower; the Corporation). It should be read in conjunction with the SaskPower unaudited interim consolidated financial statements and supporting notes for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. These interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants (CICA) section 1751, "Interim Financial Statements." The SaskPower Audit and Finance Committee of the Board of Directors has approved the interim financial statements.

The MD&A contains forward-looking statements based on the Corporation's estimates and assumptions concerning future results and events. Due to the risks and uncertainties inherent in any forecasted outlook, the actual results of the Corporation could differ materially from those anticipated.

Profile

SaskPower is the principal supplier of electricity in Saskatchewan. SaskPower's mission is to deliver power in a safe, reliable, cost-effective, and environmentally responsible manner. Founded as the Saskatchewan Power Commission in 1929, SaskPower was set up in 1949 and operates primarily under the mandate and authority of *The Power Corporation Act*.

SaskPower's aggregate generating capacity is 3,655 megawatts (MW). This includes the 3,206 MW capacity of SaskPower's facilities – three coal-fired stations, seven hydro stations, four natural gas stations and two wind facilities – and 449 MW of contracted capacity. SaskPower maintains more than 154,000 kilometres of power lines and serves approximately 443,000 customers in an area covering more than a half-million square kilometres.

SaskPower has approximately 2,400 permanent full-time employees, including those of the Corporation's three subsidiaries: NorthPoint Energy Solutions Inc.; Power Greenhouses Inc.; and SaskPower International Inc. The financial activities of SaskPower's subsidiaries are consolidated within the financial statements of the Corporation in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS AND OPERATING STATISTICS

Financial Highlights

	Three months ended September 30			Nine months ended September 30		
(in millions)	**2006**	2005	Change	**2006**	2005	Change
Net income	**$ 18**	$ 52	$ (34)	**$ 100**	$ 114	$ (14)
Dividends	**11**	23	(12)	**51**	63	(12)
Capital expenditures	**55**	104	(49)	**189**	373	(184)

Operating Statistics

	Three months ended September 30			Nine months ended September 30		
	2006	2005	Change	**2006**	2005	Change
Saskatchewan sales (GWh)	**4,339**	4,166	173	**12,814**	12,689	125
Exports (GWh)	**109**	423	(314)	**418**	857	(439)
Electricity trading (GWh)	**379**	86	293	**1,196**	419	777
Total electric sales (GWh)	**4,827**	4,675	152	**14,428**	13,965	463
Generating capacity (net MW)	**3,655**	3,505	150	**3,655**	3,505	150
Peak load (net MW)	**2,701**	2,639	62	**2,838**	2,946	(108)
Customers	**443,157**	439,925	3,232	**443,157**	439,925	3,232

Financial Results

Net income in the third quarter of 2006 was $18 million, a $34 million decrease from the third quarter of 2005. Net income for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 was $100 million, a $14 million decrease from the first nine months of 2005. The year-to-date decrease reflects a $106 million increase in expense, offset partially by a $92 million improvement in revenues.

Total expenses increased $106 million largely due to a $22 million increase in fuel and purchased power expense due to higher natural gas costs and a $53 million increase in electricity trading costs due to increased trading activity. There was also a $13 million increase in operating, maintenance and administration expenses due to rising costs for wages and salaries, and costs related to the clean coal feasibility study. Depreciation was up $8 million due to a higher asset base while finance charges were up $9 million as a result of lower sinking fund earnings and lower interest capitalized.

The $92 million improvement in revenue was attributable to a $61 million increase in Saskatchewan sales largely due to the system-wide average rate increase of 4.9% implemented on January 1, 2006. There was also a $56 million increase in electricity trading revenues due to increased opportunities in the Alberta and in the MidWest Independent System Operator (MISO) markets. These increases were partially offset by a $29 million decline in SaskPower sourced exports.

Revenue

Saskatchewan sales

	Three months ended September 30			Nine months ended September 30		
(in millions)	**2006**	2005	Change	**2006**	2005	Change
Saskatchewan sales	**$ 312**	$ 287	$ 25	**$ 937**	$ 876	$ 61

Electricity pricing in Saskatchewan is subject to review by the Saskatchewan Rate Review Panel with final approval by Cabinet. Electricity sales volumes in Saskatchewan are driven by general economic conditions, the number of customers and weather.

Revenues from Saskatchewan customers increased $25 million in the third quarter of 2006 relative to the same period in 2005 and $61 million in the first nine months of 2006 compared to the first nine months of 2005. The year-to-date rise in Saskatchewan sales revenue was due largely to the 4.9% system-wide average rate increase that came into effect January 1, 2006. The rate increase provided approximately $46 million in incremental revenue in the first nine months of 2006. There was also a 125 GWh increase in electrical sales volumes to Saskatchewan customers in the first nine months of 2006 compared to the first nine months of 2005.

Export sales

	Three months ended September 30			Nine months ended September 30		
(in millions)	**2006**	2005	Change	**2006**	2005	Change
SaskPower sourced exports	**$ 9**	$ 29	$ (20)	**$ 25**	$ 54	$ (29)

Export sales involve the sale of SaskPower's surplus generation to other regions in Canada and the United States. Exports are made only after ensuring Saskatchewan demand requirements can be met. Export pricing is not subject to the rate review process and is priced by the external market. Export sales volumes are dependent on surplus SaskPower generation and market conditions in other jurisdictions.

The year-to-date SaskPower sourced export sales were $25 million compared to $54 million in the prior year. This decrease is primarily due to lower sales volumes coupled with a slightly lower average export sales price. Export sales volumes have decreased 439 GWh during the first nine months of 2006 compared to the first nine months of 2005. The decline in sales volumes is due in part to the major overhaul at the Poplar River Power Station which served to reduce total available generation during the first nine months of 2006.

Electricity Trading

(in millions)	Three months ended September 30 2006	2005	Change	Nine months ended September 30 2006	2005	Change
Electricity trading revenue	**$ 31**	$ 10	$ 21	**$ 83**	$ 27	$ 56
Electricity trading costs	**26**	5	21	**74**	21	53
Gross margin from electricity trading	**$ 5**	$ 5	$ -	**$ 9**	$ 6	$ 3

Electricity trading activities, performed by SaskPower's subsidiary NorthPoint, involve the purchase and resale of electricity from regions outside of Saskatchewan. Electricity trading revenues were $83 million in the first nine months of 2006 compared to $27 million in the first nine months of 2005. This increase was due to a 777 GWh rise in trading volumes largely as a result of increased sales volumes to the Alberta and the MISO markets. In addition, the average sales price of $68/MWh was up $16/MWh from the first nine months of 2005.

While electricity trading revenues were up, the gross margin, or net revenue after deducting related fuel and purchased power costs, was $9 million or 11% in the first nine months of 2006 compared to $6 million or 24% in the first nine months of 2005. The gross margin percent was higher in 2005 due to the significant amount of congestion management revenue received from the Ontario Independent Electricity System Operator during that period.

Expense

Fuel and purchased power

(in millions)	Three months ended September 30 2006	2005	Change	Nine months ended September 30 2006	2005	Change
Fuel and purchased power	**$ 126**	$ 103	$ 23	**$ 346**	$ 324	$ 22

SaskPower's fuel and purchased power costs include electricity generated from SaskPower-owned facilities, as well as energy purchased through power purchase agreements. This electricity is used to serve the Corporation's Saskatchewan customers, with surplus electricity being sold to markets outside Saskatchewan when favourable conditions exist. Fuel and purchased power costs also include imports that are used to serve Saskatchewan customers.

SaskPower's hydro and coal plants have the lowest marginal fuel cost per unit of generation. Natural gas, purchased power and imports are relatively more expensive forms of generation. The Corporation focuses on the economic dispatch of the generating units that bring the lowest cost units on stream first. In general, this means maximizing hydro and coal generation. Hydro generation is dependent upon water levels at the Corporation's hydro facilities and coal generation is a product of the availability of the Corporation's coal plants.

Total fuel and purchased power costs of $126 million in the third quarter and $346 million in the first nine months of 2006 were up $23 million and $22 million respectively from the same periods in 2005. The increase is primarily due to the cost of natural gas, which resulted in an increase in the cost of electricity generated at the Corporation's gas-fired plants and electricity purchased from the Cory and Meridian Cogeneration facilities. The remaining increase is due to a change in the generation mix. Hydro generation volumes decreased 217 GWh in the first nine months of 2006 compared to the same period in 2005. In addition, coal generation was down 195 GWh due to an extended overhaul at the Poplar River Power Station. The generation was replaced with more expensive sources of energy such as cogeneration and gas. These increases were partially offset by a reduction in the volumes of electricity generated or purchased.

Operating, maintenance and administration

	Three months ended September 30			Nine months ended September 30		
(in millions)	**2006**	2005	Change	**2006**	2005	Change
Operating, maintenance and admin	**$ 90**	$ 81	$ 9	**$ 252**	$ 239	$ 13

Operating, maintenance and administration expense was up $9 million in the third quarter of 2006 compared to the same period in 2005 and was $13 million higher in the first nine months of 2006 compared to the same period in 2005. This was due to an increase in salaries and wages as well as feasibility study costs related to the clean coal project. These increases were partially offset by a higher pension credit due to improved market returns on the assets held in the Corporation's defined benefit pension plan, a reduction in bad debt expense and insurance recoveries from the Queen Elizabeth Unit #1 boiler and Shand Power Station transformer claims.

Depreciation

	Three months ended September 30			Nine months ended September 30		
(in millions)	**2006**	2005	Change	**2006**	2005	Change
Depreciation	**$ 52**	$ 48	$ 4	**$ 149**	$ 141	$ 8

Depreciation expense was $52 million in the third quarter of 2006 compared to $48 million in the third quarter of 2005 and $149 million in the first nine months of 2006 compared to $141 million in the first nine months of 2005. The increase was attributable to a higher asset base in 2006. The higher asset base is as a result of recent capital expenditures including $238 million invested in the Centennial Wind Power Facility.

Finance charges

	Three months ended September 30			Nine months ended September 30		
(in millions)	**2006**	2005	Change	**2006**	2005	Change
Finance charges	**$ 41**	$ 35	$ 6	**$ 121**	$ 112	$ 9

In the third quarter, finance charges were $41 million, an increase of $6 million over the third quarter of 2005. In the first nine months of 2006, finance charges were $121 million, an increase of $9 million over the first nine months of 2005. The year-to-date increase in finance charges was largely due to both a decrease in sinking fund earnings as a result of lower returns and a reduction in interest capitalized with the commissioning of the Centennial Wind Power Facility in 2006.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Operating activities

	Three months ended September 30			Nine months ended September 30		
(in millions)	**2006**	2005	Change	**2006**	2005	Change
Operating cash flow	**$ 64**	$ 95	$ (31)	**$ 235**	$ 243	$ (8)
Net change in non-cash working capital	**(27)**	(34)	7	**(45)**	(50)	5
Total	**$ 37**	$ 61	$ (24)	**$ 190**	$ 193	$ (3)

Cash provided by operating activities was down $3 million in the first nine months of 2006 compared to the first nine months of 2005. The year-to-date decrease in operating cash flow was largely due to a decline in earnings offset partially by a decrease in working capital requirements.

Investing activities

	Three months ended September 30			Nine months ended September 30		
(in millions)	**2006**	2005	Change	**2006**	2005	Change
Generation	**$ 8**	$ 28	$ (20)	**$ 76**	$ 82	$ (6)
Transmission & Distribution	**39**	44	(5)	**98**	94	4
Other	**8**	32	(24)	**15**	197	(182)
Total capital expenditures	**$ 55**	$ 104	$ (49)	**$ 189**	$ 373	$ (184)
Customer contributions and net cost of removal	**(4)**	(4)	-	**(14)**	(9)	(5)
Equity investment distribution	**(1)**	-	(1)	**(1)**	-	(1)
Total	**$ 50**	$ 100	$ (50)	**$ 174**	$ 364	$ (190)

SaskPower invested $189 million in the first nine months of 2006 on various capital projects. This includes $55 million to connect customers to the SaskPower electric system and $55 million to extend the life of Unit #2 at the Poplar River Power Station. Overall, capital spending is down from the same period in 2005 as the capital spending on the Centennial Wind Power Facility was largely completed in March of 2006.

Financing activities

In the first nine months of 2006, $21 million of cash was used (outflow) for financing activities compared to financing activities providing (inflow) $160 million in the first nine months of 2005. The change is largely due to lower total borrowings in the first nine months of 2006 compared to the first nine months of 2005.

The following table illustrates the impact of financing activities on the Corporation's debt since December 31, 2005.

Long-term Debt
(in millions)

As at	**September 30 2006**	December 31 2005	Change
Gross long-term debt	**$ 2,523**	$ 2,467	$ 56
Sinking fund balances	**(196)**	(170)	(26)
Long-term debt, net of sinking funds	**$ 2,327**	$ 2,297	$ 30
Less: current portion of long-term debt	**(96)**	(73)	(23)
Long-term debt	**$ 2,231**	$ 2,224	$ 7
Per cent debt ratio[1]	**60.4%**	60.9%	(0.5%)

[1] Per cent debt ratio = (debt) / (debt + equity), where debt = long-term + current portion of long-term debt – cash and short-term investments).

SaskPower's long-term debt position, net of sinking funds, was $2,327 million at September 30, 2006, up $30 million from December 31, 2005. The increase in net debt was due to:

- The Corporation, through the Saskatchewan Department of Finance, borrowed an additional $100 million of Canadian dollar denominated debt. The debt was issued with an interest rate of 5.0% and a maturity date of March 5, 2037;
- The Corporation repaid $42 million of Canadian dollar denominated debt, with interest rates ranging from 9.54% to 10.72%;
- Through its subsidiary, SaskPower International, the Corporation repaid $2 million of non-recourse debt; and
- The sinking fund balance increased $26 million as the result of installments and earnings.

The Corporation's debt ratio has decreased slightly from 60.9% at the end of 2005 to 60.4% as at September 30, 2006. Despite the increase in net debt, the debt ratio declined due to an increase in the Corporation's equity.

Outlook

Forecasted earnings for 2006 are expected to be $103 million, a $28 million decrease in net income from 2005. The projected decline in earnings is due to an expected increase in all cost categories, offset partially by an increase in revenue. Fuel and purchased power costs are expected to be up in 2006 compared to 2005 due to an anticipated reduction in hydro and coal levels. The lost hydro and coal generation is expected to be replaced with more expensive sources of electricity, such as natural gas and imports. Operating, maintenance and administration expense is also expected to be higher due largely to the clean coal project feasibility study and higher salaries and wages. Depreciation and finance charges are also expected to climb as the result of the start of operations at the Centennial Wind Power Facility.

These increases in expense are expected to be partially offset by additional Saskatchewan electricity sales revenue as a result of the 4.9% system-wide average rate increase implemented on January 1, 2006. The rate increase is expected to provide approximately $60 million in incremental revenue in 2006.

These earnings expectations are subject to a number of variables including: natural gas prices; coal and hydro generation availability; weather; economic conditions; number of customers; and market conditions in other jurisdictions.

Total capital expenditures for 2006 are expected to be $281 million. This includes $57 million to extend the life of 281-MW Unit #2 at Poplar River Power Station; $64 million to connect customers to the SaskPower electric system; and various other smaller projects throughout Saskatchewan.

Consolidated Statement of Income and Retained Earnings

(in millions)	(Unaudited) Three months ended September 30 2006	2005	(Unaudited) Nine months ended September 30 2006	2005
Revenue				
Electric sales				
Saskatchewan	**$ 312**	$ 287	**$ 937**	$ 876
Export	**9**	29	**25**	54
Electricity trading	**31**	10	**83**	27
Other	**10**	7	**22**	18
Total revenue	**362**	333	**1,067**	975
Expense				
Fuel and purchased power	**126**	103	**346**	324
Electricity trading costs	**26**	5	**74**	21
Operating, maintenance and administration	**90**	81	**252**	239
Depreciation	**52**	48	**149**	141
Finance charges	**41**	35	**121**	112
Taxes	**9**	9	**25**	24
Total expense	**344**	281	**967**	861
Net income	**18**	52	**100**	114
Retained earnings, beginning of period	**818**	752	**776**	730
Dividends	**(11)**	(23)	**(51)**	(63)
Retained earnings, end of period	**$ 825**	$ 781	**$ 825**	$ 781

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

(in millions)

As at	(Unaudited) September 30 2006	(Audited *) December 31 2005
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and short-term investments	$ 60	$ 65
Accounts receivable and unbilled revenue	163	161
Materials, fuel and supplies	151	139
	374	365
Property, plant and equipment		
Property, plant and equipment	6,413	5,950
Less: Accumulated depreciation	2,838	2,703
	3,575	3,247
Construction in progress	85	369
	3,660	3,616
Other assets	111	120
Total assets	$ 4,145	$ 4,101
Liabilities and equity		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 161	$ 166
Accrued interest	27	54
Current portion of long-term debt	96	73
Dividend payable	11	22
	295	315
Long-term debt (Note 3)	2,231	2,224
Other liabilities	134	126
Total liabilities	2,660	2,665
Equity		
Equity advances	660	660
Retained earnings	825	776
Total equity	1,485	1,436
Total liabilities and equity	$ 4,145	$ 4,101

Commitments and contingencies (Note 4)

See accompanying notes

** As presented in the audited December 31, 2005 consolidated statement of financial position*

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

(in millions)	(Unaudited) Three months ended September 30 2006	2005	(Unaudited) Nine months ended September 30 2006	2005
Operating activities				
Net income	**$ 18**	$ 52	**$ 100**	$ 114
Add (deduct) items not involving cash:				
Depreciation	**52**	48	**149**	141
Defined benefit pension plan credit	**(2)**	(1)	**(6)**	(2)
Sinking fund earnings	**(3)**	(3)	**(6)**	(9)
Equity investment income	**(2)**	-	**(4)**	-
Foreign exchange losses	**-**	-	**-**	1
Other	**1**	(1)	**2**	(2)
Operating cash flow	**64**	95	**235**	243
Net change in non-cash working capital	**(27)**	(34)	**(45)**	(50)
Cash provided by operating activities	**37**	61	**190**	193
Investing activities				
Property, plant and equipment	**(50)**	(105)	**(167)**	(286)
Interest capitalized	**(1)**	(6)	**(8)**	(14)
Escrow funds deposit	**-**	11	**-**	(64)
Equity investment distribution	**1**	-	**1**	-
Cash used in investing activities	**(50)**	(100)	**(174)**	(364)
(Decrease) increase in cash before financing activities	**(13)**	(39)	**16**	(171)
Financing activities				
Advances from the Province of Saskatchewan				
Canadian dollar denominated debt – proceeds	**-**	-	**100**	300
– repayment	**(10)**	(7)	**(42)**	(63)
Non-recourse debt – repayment	**(1)**	(1)	**(2)**	(2)
Sinking fund installments	**(11)**	(11)	**(20)**	(17)
Debt premium (discount)	**-**	-	**5**	(4)
Dividends paid	**(23)**	(19)	**(62)**	(54)
Cash (used in) provided by financing activities	**(45)**	(38)	**(21)**	160
Decrease in cash and short-term investments	**(58)**	(77)	**(5)**	(11)
Cash and short-term investments, beginning of period	**118**	170	**65**	104
Cash and short-term investments, end of period	**$ 60**	$ 93	**$ 60**	$ 93

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

As at September 30, 2006

1. Status of the Corporation

Saskatchewan Power Corporation (SaskPower; the Corporation), a provincially-owned Crown corporation, generates, purchases, transmits, distributes and sells electricity and related products and services. Founded as the Saskatchewan Power Commission in 1929, SaskPower was set up in 1949 and operates primarily under the mandate and authority of *The Power Corporation Act*.

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Corporation and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, NorthPoint Energy Solutions Inc. (NorthPoint), Power Greenhouses Inc. (Shand Greenhouse), and SaskPower International Inc. (SaskPower International). All inter-company transactions have been eliminated on consolidation.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

These unaudited interim consolidated financial statements (interim financial statements) do not include all of the disclosures included in the Corporation's annual consolidated financial statements. Accordingly, these interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Corporation's most recent annual consolidated financial statements.

SaskPower's Saskatchewan electric sales to residential and commercial customers are seasonal with the first and fourth quarters being the strongest periods, reflecting colder weather and fewer daylight hours.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles. The timely preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Such estimates primarily relate to unsettled transactions and events as of the date of the financial statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates which may impact the actual transactions and events reported in future periods.

The accounting policies used in the preparation of these interim financial statements conform with those used in the Corporation's most recent annual consolidated financial statements.

3. Long-term Debt (in millions)

On February 24, 2006, the Corporation, through the Saskatchewan Department of Finance, borrowed $100 of Canadian dollar denominated debt. The debt issue carries an interest rate of 5.0% and a maturity date of March 5, 2037.

In the first nine months of 2006, the Corporation repaid $42 of Canadian dollar denominated debt with interest rates ranging from 9.54% to 10.72% and $2 of Canadian dollar denominated non-recourse debt.

4. Commitments and Contingencies (in millions)

SaskPower has various legal matters pending which, in the opinion of management, will not have a material effect on SaskPower's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

The Corporation has issued a $5 promissory note provided as acceptable credit support for project lenders in respect of the debt coverage service ratio requirements for the Cory Cogeneration Station.

5. Comparative Figures

Certain amounts for the prior year have been reclassified to conform with current year financial statement presentation.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

AECO C
A major Canadian pricing point for natural gas purchases.

Capacity
The greatest load that can be supplied by a generating unit, power station or an entire provincial grid system.

Cogeneration
The simultaneous generation of electricity and useful heat or steam. The heat could be put to use in an industrial process or to heat a facility or community. The electricity could be used by the owner or sold to SaskPower.

Congestion Management Revenue
Revenue received from the Ontario Independent Electricity System Operator (IESO) to compensate for lost revenue due to congestion in transmission.

Gigawatt (GW)
A unit of bulk power; one billion watts or one million kilowatts.

Gigawatt Hour (GWh)
A unit of bulk energy; 1,000,000 kilowatt hours. One GWh is equivalent to the energy consumed by 125 typical houses in one year.

Kilowatt (KW)
A unit of bulk power; one thousand watts.

Kilowatt Hour (kWh)
A unit of bulk energy; 1,000 watt hours. The measurement is generally used for billing residential customers.

Load
The amount of electric power or energy consumed by a particular customer or group of customers.

Megawatt (MW)
A unit of bulk power; 1,000 kilowatts. The unit generally used to describe the output of a commercial generator.

Megawatt Hour (MWh)
A unit of bulk energy; 1,000 kilowatt hours. The unit generally used to describe the output of a commercial generator.

MidWest Independent System Operator (MISO)
The MidWest Independent Transmission System Operator, Inc. is a Regional Transmission Organization approved by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. Utilities from Manitoba to Kentucky participate in the MISO.

Peak Load Demand
The maximum amount of electric power or energy consumed by a particular customer or group of customers at a precise time.

Transmission
Process of moving electric power in bulk at higher voltages from the source of supply to distribution centres.

Watt (W)
The unit of measurement of electrical power.

To provide feedback or request additional copies of this quarterly report, please visit our web site at saskpower.com or contact SaskPower Communications and Public Affairs by phone (306-566-3170) or fax (306-566-2548).

SaskPower

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